# THE UNION

CITY OF WASHINGTON

FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 1, 1845.

This evening's southern mail brought us nothing from farther south than Peteraburg, Va.

We have been inconsiderately drawn into a subject of some importance to the United States. We have been inconsiderately drawn into a subject of some importance to the United States. We have been inconsiderately drawn into a subject of some importance to the United States. We have been inconsiderately drawn into a subject of some importance to the United States. We have been inconsiderately drawn into a subject of some importance to the United States. We have been inconsiderately drawn into a subject of some importance to the United States who have been in any location. Modest and retiring, be great interesting letter which we published on Tuesday evening, from one of our regular correspondents, who is now on a trip from New York to Lake Superior, in which he gave us a description of its peculiar and striking scenery, and made some remarks upon the copper leads in its vicinity, and upon the agents of the United States who have been charged with the care of the mineral lands belonging to the government. This letter drew forth a reply in our last evening's paper; but we declined the publication of the whole communication, for the reasons which we then stated. The writer of that article charged the United States agent with many acts of successing the several claims—some violence and some fraud.

In the extent of this interesting region of content was a state of the extent of the distinct of the content was a description of its probably and the care of the mineral lands belonging to the government of the communication, for the reasons which we then stated. The writer of that article charged the United States agent with many sets of successing the care in the case of the mineral lands belonging to the port of the case nd as we were aware that our government was In the mean time, a new scene was opened We were scarcely aware of the exist ence of these mineral resources,-much less of their extent. But our curioxity is now being aroused. peep politely placed in our possession, and we shall in fact, the whole subject is every or new and a more expanding interest. alling the attention of the country to this very interaning members. The lead-mines belonging to the Uni-esting subject. The lead-mines belonging to the Uni-ted States in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, &c., have the copper region. They have been worked to a erable extent, and their produce is so abunant that they can not only supply our own market with lead, but afford a large export for the consumpion of foreign nations. Perhaps no mines in the

than the lead-mines. It is supposed by some geologists to extend from Lake Superior to Texas, crossng the Mississippi diagonally at a lower point than the lead-mines, and forming a vein of from thirty to forty miles of ayerage width. The ore is said to be unusually rich. In some places it is mixed with eins of silver, so abundant that the precious metal one is sufficient to pay all the expenses of workng the vein-the ore itself making a vield of per cent. of copper An immense poulder of this metal is now deposited in the public pard between the War and Navy Departments, and well worthy the inspection of all curious obserers who happen to visit Washington. It weighs ere than 3,700 lbs., and is so rich in the metal hat a plate of copper is smoothed off on its surface ke the copper-plate of the engraver. It was trans rted to Washington from the banks of the Onagon river, about forty miles from the Eagle river s yet been developed, are on Eagle river, and near Copper Harbor, on Lake Superior. But the richest cortion of the copper region, as far as it is explored, reputed to be Isle Royale, in Lake Superior ich nearer the Canada side than our own; but the undary line runs north of the island, so that falls within the limits of the United States. Isle Royale is estimated to be about thirty miles in length, nd five miles broad-singularly rich in copper which is constantly cropping out on the surface. The department has decided that no patents should granted, and no leases taken, on this singular isl-

nesquare mile; and between that time and 18th ult. even hundred and sixty such permits were issued. stands for simple in supplied and particular the form of the are regions that and possible in the form of the are regions that and possible in the form of the are regions that and possible in the form of the are regions that and possible in the form of the area of the possible in the possible in the form of the area of the possible in the possible t was then determined to stop the further issue The cause of this is expressed in the printed circu-

also understood that Dr. Haughton is carrying on these knights of buckram are to receive.

Upon the whole, we are still inclined.

and even the agents of the government have not duty to us, and of respect towards the laws of naduty to us, and of respect towards the laws of namills.

"Here we have had very little rain for some time, while
wersation. The executive is about to do its duty in
her duties and of our claims, until she is taught to plete report also, of the mineral resources of the West, the quality and extent of the mines, and the best way of working them, will probably be ob- off Vera Cruz with his squadron. But no news tained, under the auspices of the vigilant Secre- was received from him by the recent arrival from tary of War, to be submitted to the next Congress. that port. documents connected with them have The statistics will, no doubt, be found valuable; and, In connexion with this subject, we extract the in fact, the whole subject is every day assuming a following paragraph from the last "Norfolk Bea-

### A CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

Although we have left the bailiwick of Virginia yet we cannot divest ourselves of the interest which we have always felt in her welfare. We scarcely intend, however, to meddle more freely with her own concerns, than every American citizen would feel disposed to interest himself in the affairs of so distingion of foreign nations. Perhaps no mines in the guished a State. An important movement is going on at this moment in the old Commonwealth. The question of calling a convention to amend her constitution is under discussion. Much variety of opinion is honestly entertained upon this subject. The western portion of the State is almost universa!ly in favor it. The principal division is in the east ern portion of Virginia, where we presume, a majority is opposed to a convention. There is no mendatory clause in the present constitution; so that it cannot be amended without calling a convenabject. It supports the convention. in that spirit of conciliation, wisdom, and moderaonal jealousies, violent passions, and serious dis-

We dismiss the subject with the following quota-

"I am much pleased with the course of the Enqui-rer on the subject of the convention. If it be probable that a majority of the qualified voters of the State de-sire a convention, (and such!) believe to be the fact,) the question should be submitted to their decision. Two large companies have been formed for leasing and working the mines in the Lake Superior Copper Region—the one which operates in New York, and the other in Boston. So valuable have shares become in some cases, that a gentleman in Boston, who is said to own about eighty shares, has been offered more than \$600 for a single share. The supervision of these mines is devolved on the Ordnance Bureau, (Col. Talcott.) attached, of course, to the War Department. Some important regulations have been made about the leasing of the mines, but further legislation will be required from Congress. The Security of War grants the permits to applicants to go upon the lands; and upon presenting a certificate from the agent of the United States that the tract has not been previously occupied, a lease may be granted for three years, upon condition of paying 6 granted from the ore. If the lease be renewed for snother three years, the rent is extended to 10 per our whigh the remover than one occasion, through the influence of our whigh towns, transferred political privileges. san to been previously occupied, a lease may be granted for three years, upon condition of paying 6 per cent. of the nett proceeds of the metal, after it is smelted from the ore. If the lease be renewed for snother three years, the rent is extended to 10 per cent. The leaseholders were originally confined to the smelting of the ore in the neighborhood of the mines; but it was found that, owing to the want of fuel, and other appliances, it was best to transport the ore to New York or Boston. The secretary yielded at last to the application—the government still receiving its 6 per cent, of rent, in the metal it self, free of all expense of transportation.

On the 21st of March last, it was determined by the Secretary of War to grant no more permits which would authorize a selection of more than one sequare mile; and between that time and 18th ult. or constitution which require amendment, it would be impolitic and unwise in the east to throw any impediment in the way of ascertaining the will of the people on the subject. If the majority desire a convention, they will have it; and if it is to come, the sooner the better. If the west shall ultimately succeed, after a long and severe struggle for a convention, the state of public feeling will be unfavorable to calm deliberation, and, a just apportionment of power among the various sections of the commonwealth. But I forbear. I find that I am trespassing upon the limits of a letter, which I expected would be very short when I commenced it."

which will soon extend into Stockton's district, and will probably throw much additional light upon the extent of this interesting region of country.

that the chances are against war with the United evening, and the other (a heavy shower) on Wednesday.

States. But we repeat, Who can decide in the midst neaday.

This morning's "Richmond Times and Compi-

these respects. It is contemplated to employ two feel our power. But, war or peace, the general highly respectable commissioners to inspect the lands, impression is gaining ground, that we must now to receive and investigate all complaints, and make a clean job of it, and place our relations upon a report to the War Department. A more com-

con," by this evening's southern mail. We publish the article, after we have corrected it, viz : strisloop;" and then striking out "Cyane and Marion:

"On the 14th inst., there were lying in the harbor of Pensacola eight vessels, composing the squadron recently stationed in the gulf, viz: the frigate Potomae, the sloops-of-war Saratoga, Falmouth, and St. Mary's, the brigs Somers, Lawrence, and Porpoise, and the steamer Gen. Taylor. To this force will speedily be added one sloop-of-war and two steamers, viz: the steamers Princeton and Mississippi, and the sloop-of-war John Adams. The rumor that the Pennsylvania was also ordered to join the gulf squadron had been contradicted. A portion of that fleet will be at the Balize, to convey the troops which are about starting hence to Texas; the re-"On the 14th inst., there were lying in the harbor which are about starting hence to Texas; the re-mainder will proceed down and cruise in the gulf, until the relations between Mexico and this country assume a more peaceful aspect."

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The temporary repudiation of two or three States has subjected our country to strong rebuke in the tion. The struggles which were made during the eyes of European statesmen. The governmen last convention (in 1829) in regard to the basis of representation—whether it should be the white or the last cent, the public debt funded after two wars mixed basis—were calculated to produce some appreension about the union of the State. The fear of a annals of Europe. We paid every cent in our national milar contest operates, no doubt, upon the minds capacity, and not a stain rests upon the escutcheor of many, and prevents a portion of her citizens from of the federal republic. The several States (nov upporting the convention. The press is, of course, amounting to 28) have, in like manner, complied squally divided upon the measure. The two whig papers in Richmond are on opposite sides. We are of two or three. The faltering faith of Pennsylvania mappy to see the course of the "Enquirer" on this For our own of any other State; but, fortunately for our public art, we trust, that when it assembles, it will meet credit, as well as for her own honor, she has come forward to redeem her faith, and place her characte tion, that may prevent all angry excitement, all sec- henceforward above the reach of suspicion. The whigs have availed themselves of the repudiation of one or two States, to raise a clamor against the repub lican States. They strove to throw the whole odium ion of a letter which we have just received from a upon the democratic party. But when the republicitizen of Eastern Virginia. It states the principal can legislature of New York determined to raise grounds on which he supports the call of a conven-tion: their taxes for the purpose of redeeming her engage ments, and in the very face of a whig opposition when the legislature of Virginia performed the same part, in spite of the Whigs-and now, when Pennsylvania repeats the experiment, the whigs must have the modesty to hold their peace.

It was on the 29th July that the State treasurer o Pennsylvania announced this gratifying intelligence as appears by the following article from the last 'Harrisburg Union:"

"Harrisburg Union:"

"The interest will be seen by the subjoined note from the State treasure, that the instalment due on the ist proximo will be paid in full. This announcement is made with more real pleasure than any which has for a long time appeared in our columns. It is the more gratifying, because the punctual payment of the present inabilities of the State is accompanied by the confident hope of meeting all future demands against her. If bankrupt now, Pennsylvania might never emerge from her pecuniary difficulties; interest accumulating on interest night forever preclude the possibility of restoring her cresist, but, by proving that she is now able to pay all the interest due on her immense debit, it is clear that she always can, and while she can, she will. "The people of Fennsylvania never have, for a moment, entertained the base doctrine of repudiation. The Commonwealth has heretofore failed in the prompt payment of interest, from a combination of unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances, which in no way reflect discredit upon the honesty of the people."

cumstances, which in no way, aesty of the people. An enormous debt was contracted by the constructio

"The holders of certificates of the funded debt of this Commonwealth are hereby notified that the interest due on the lat proximo will be paid at the Bank of Pennsylvania, in the city of Fhiladelphia.

"JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

rations may be expedited as fast as possible. It is United States, or to any particular destination which does not recollect such a spell of weather since he these knights of buckram are to receive. days of John Quincy Adams's administration. We Upon the whole, we are still inclined to believe have had two, indeed, here lately—one on Saturday

shall have formed a decent party, (in numbers, principles, or manners,) or indeed any sort of a party, in its opposition to the advance of our troops upon Texas, we shall then think it worth our while to notice its positions and expose its absurdities. But before it attacks us upon this score, it had better "argufy the topic" with its own friend of the Na-

The "National Intelligencer" contends, that if the protective system be abolished, the United States will be thrown back upon a direct tax, as the means king out "three sloops-of-war," and inserting "one of supporting the treasury. If the "Intelligencer intends its remark for the tariff of 1842, and that tariff is to be preserved in all its force and virtue, is it so certain that it will not reduce us to the ne cessity of resorting to a direct tax?

## PER TELEGRAPH.

5 o'clock 30 MINUTES P. M The steamer Cambria has arrived at Boston, and

nade the quickest passage on record-from Liverpool to Boston in 11 days and 9 hours! Deman for cotton is large, with an advance of one-eighth The Pope has recalled the Jesuits from France, and ordered their communities to be broken up-the greater part of their body to quit the kingdom, and their houses and property to be sold. ALFRED VAIL,

Assistant Superintendent U. S. Telegraph, city of Washington

#### OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

**	2.—1. J. Flenty,	Roge	r Martin.	1,043	1,00
w	3Thos. Smith,	J. C.	Egleston,	8,089	8,910
n	4M. H. Hall,		Smith,	4,021	5,519
re.	5W.W.Wick,	J. P.	Foley, ? Herrod, ?	7,982	6,93
1,	6J. W. Davis,		Farmer,	8,400	6,90
e; in	7J.A.Wright,		M'Gaughe	y 5,829	6.910
4.	8John Pettit,		Holmes,	7.849	7.02
t.	9C.W.Cathcart,			6,446	6,70
81	10A. Kennedy,		Thompson		5.84
e	10.—A. Kennedy,	L. U.	* nompaoi	1, 0,199	0,04
0	Total			70,181	67,86
y n	Nona	TT (1)	DOT IN		1170
m	NORI		ROLINA	•	
at	Democrats.		higs.	Polk.	Clay.
in	1.—	T. L.	Clingman	, 3,073	6,46
in	2C. Fisher,	D. M	. Barringer	. 4.499	5,36
	3D. S. Reid,	A. B.	McMillan	4,895	4,51
y 1.	4.—	J. W	orth, }	2,222	7,39
	5J. C. Dobbin,	J. H.	Haughton	, 5,265	4.27
	6 J. J. McKay,		Meares,	5.874	3,08
	7 J. R. J. Daniel,		Bond,	5,206	3,95
	8H. S. Clark,		Donnell,	4.999	4,08
n' ie in	9.—Ana Biggs,		ıtlaw,	3,264	4,09
n	m				10.00

From the N. O. Commercial Advertiser, July 24.

MEXICO.

The Mexican brig Delfino, fourteen days from Vera Cruz, brings advices to the 3d instant from that place, and te the 28th ult. from the capital.

The Mexican papers are unusually silent on the subject of Texas, and the position she holds at present towards the United States, although the intention of the United States government to send troops to the frontier of Texas was known in the capital on the 19th ult. The Mexican government had made a new division of the republic into ten military departments—the fifth comprises Nueva Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and Texas—thereby intimating that she still intends to provide for the Texians as citizens of the Mexican republic.

The candidates for the presidency are engaging the attention of the public journals, and, judging from their tone, General Herrera seems to be the favorite—though, had Gen. Bustamente arrived earlier in the country, his friends might have made some demonstrations in his favor. Of the latter, the Vera Cruzana says: "We know that he has offered his sword to the nation in defence of her rights over

destined to be employed on the occasion.

The President has convoked the Congress for the consideration of various internal improvements, affecting the tariff, etc.; and, also, to place before them the proceedings taken by the government on the resolutions concerning Texas, passed at the last session. These resolutions empowered the President to make terms with Texas on any conditions save her annexation to the United States. We shall now see what effect the consummation of this act will have on the chambers.

A new military movement has taken place in the organization of the militia, under the title of "defenders of the laws."

"Gen. Rangel, the leader of the last attempt at a revolution, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and loss of rank and pay; and Gen. Basadre, the associate of Canalizo, has been removed to the castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

The Hesperia says: "It has been underatood that Santa Ana has received the grand cross of Charles III of Spain," and calls on the government of information on this particular; as, in such case, he has forfeited his right and title to the pension allowed him by Mexico, as well as that of a Mexican citizen.

Vessels are permitted to enter Tabasco in ballast.

Vessels are permitted to enter Tabasco in ballar

when they freight with dye-woods. The Tabasque-nos have petitioned for the free entry of flour. The two war-steamers are still lying at Vera Cruz, in an unfit state for sea.

PERSECUTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ALREADY COMMENCED IN MEXICO.

ALREADY COMMENCED IN MEXICO.

MAZATLAN, April 23, 1845.

On the 18th instant, considerable excitement was caused in this place, occasioned by a body of artillerymen marching through the principal streets, towards the custom-house. On their arrival at that place, the officer in command received orders from the collector of the "aduana terrestre," to accompany one of the clerks of the said office with Sestigos, and lay a forced embargo at the point of the bayonet on the property of the only two American houses in the place—Parrott & Co., and Mott, Talbott, & Co.—to satisfy a demand for duties caused by a law of the State of Sinoloa, 1834; which law was annulled in 1837 by the tariff of that year, and, from that day up to a few days previous to the date of this, the custom-house had never demanded from any house such duties.

The house of Perrott & Co. of course was arrow. this, the custom-house had never demanded from any house such duties.

The house of Parrott & Co., of course, was em

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM E. RESELL, register of the land office whose commission will express on the 24th of permanence of the commission will express on the 24th of the 24th of

The prefect of the port has addressthe governor of the State, complaining ms against the violent and unjust proainst the Americans, and very properly hat they were caprices of the collector, concourse of people who were present, at to disturb the peace of the port, and country a war.

The embargo on the property of the sul has not been raised, notwithstand-has taken place to that effect. The mined to resist the payment and the sul has not been raised, notwithstand-has taken place to that effect. The mined to resist the payment and the sul has not been raised, notwithstand-has taken place to that effect. The mined to resist the payment and the sul has not been raised, notwithstand-has taken place to that effect. The mined to resist the payment and the sul has not been raised, notwithstand-has taken place to that effect. The mined to resist the payment and the sul has not been raised, not with a writer in the latest Courrier Français we have seen, there is not a word of local interest. It is occupied with foreign news, and a scientific discussion, in which a writer in the national claim upon testing the colorators announce that the line of stages to be put on between Querciarc and San Luis Potosit, by the 1st inst. as was promised, will not, in consequence of the difficulty of finding coaches, commence running until the 1st of September. In the latest Courrier Français we have seen, there is not a word of local interest. It is occupied with the services would be accepted.

APRIL 25.—The embargo

Thus has Sefior Farias lost a seat in the Senate by the very dexterous management of his enemies. The reader will bear in mind that the Siglo is violently opposed to Sefior Farias in politics, and its representations should therefore be taken with some grains of allowance.

The Observador Zacatano of the 19th June announces that Gen. Paredes, commanding the third division of the army, would transfer his head-quarters from Lagos to the capital of the department of San Luis Potosi, and he was to move on that or the following day.

American consul has not been raised, notwithstanding a meeting has taken place to that effect. The consul has not been raised, notwithstanding a meeting has taken place to that effect. The consul is determined to resist the payment, and suffer his property to be sold. A military force was again demanded for laying the embargo on Mott, Talbott, & Co.'s property, but it was wisely refused. Talbott, & Co.'s property, but it was wisely refused. To vertures have been made to the consul, that if he would address a letter to the Géfe Superior de Hacienda, his property would be released; but he has refused, and is determined to let the matter take its course.

Other outrages will follow.

Yours, in haate,

Two-thirds of all the claims of American citizens and before the board of commissioners, were caused by the arbitrary laws of the States of Mexico; and this was one of the motives why the central systems of government was established, as the States had always the general government in difficulties.

From the New Orleans Picayme.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the brig Delfino, Captain Pocal, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 3d inst., we hence she sailed on the 3d inst.

excite. "We," say the editors, "have always been the advocates of the principles of the constitution of leady and never shall cease to contend for them, better the state of the shall cease to contend for them, better the sail tendence that all true federalists see with shame and indignation these infamous military insurrections, by which miserable aspirants would scarcifice to their own personal interests and editous love of a power, the respectability and principles of a cause which they would in van seek to discredit. The activation of the sail the sail true federalists see with shame and indignation, but he have year in at, in committing as great an error—so site of the same which they would in van seek to discredit. The sail the sail the sail the sail true the sail true that the sail true the sail true that the sai

An officer of the 3d regiment of artillery writes to the New Orleans Picayune as follows:

New Orleans, July 22, 1845.

Gentlemen: It may not be uninteresting to the friends of the 3d regiment of infantry to know that they leave to-morrow morning on the steamship Alabama, for the Bay of Aransas, near Corpus Christi, Texas; and any letters, papers, or other packages intended for the officers of that regiment, should be directed as above, to the care of the quartermaster in New Orleans.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment, and of the general staff serving with it:

Lieutenant Colonel—E. A. Hitchcock, commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel—E. A. Hitchcock, commanding.

Brevet Captain—P. N. Barbour, adjutant.

Surgeon—N. S. Jarvis.

Assistant Surgeon—A. W. Kennedy.

Captains—L. N. Morris, H. Bainbridge, J. Van Horn, G. P. Field.

Lieutenants—J. L. Coburn, W. S. Henry, J. H. Eaton, L. S. Crnig, J. M. Smith, W. H. Gordon, D. T. Chandler, S. D. Dobbins, B. R. Johnson, W. B. Johns, D. S. Irwin, D. C. Buell, J. B. Richardson, W. T. H. Brooks, A. W. Bowman, G. Sykes, C. E. Jarvis, J. C. McFerren, G. C. McClelland, H. B. Schroeder, J. J. C. Bibb.

The regiment is 567 strong, (all included,) in perfect health, and eager to plant the stars and stripes on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Yours, &c.

STEAMSHIP ALABAMA.—This vessel, carrying Gen. Taylor, U.S. army, his staff, and a portion of the troops for Corpus Christi, went to sea at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The lighter, the steam-boat Undine, preceded her a few hours, with stores,

boat Undine, precedules to dec.

This evening, it is expected, the other vessels will leave, with the 4th regiment infantry, 3d artillery, de. The Monmouth is to be commanded by Capt. J. McC. Baker, her present captain, and will leave for the same point in a few days, with atores, field equipage, and other adjuncts of the camp.

[New Orleans Jeffersonian Republican.

University or Virginia—vacancies fill.ed.—A letter by last night's mail informs us that William H. McGuffey, esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, in place of George Tucker, esq.; and John B. Minor, esq., of Albemarle county, Professor of Law, in place of H. St. George Tucker, esq. The visiters present were: Messrs. Cabell, Stevenson, Rives, Randolph, and Cocke; Messrs. Mason and Hunter were absent.—Richmond Enquirer.

(ATypographical notice.—The members of the Columbia Typographical Society are requested to meet at the hall of the Sons of Temperance, on C street, to-morrow (Saturday) evening, August 2, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before

CITY HOSPITAL.

THE board of visiters of the City Hospital beg leave to state, that they have, with the concurrence of the faculty of the hospital, authorized Mr. Wm. Thompson to receive and collect contributions for the support of charity patients in that institution. The faculty of the institution furnish to the afflicted poor, medical and surgical aid and advice, lodgings, nursing, and medicines, gratuitously, and require payment, in each case, of only a sufficient